

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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for the period named.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal
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To Correspondents.

No letters can be taken of Anonymous Communication,
What is intended for insertion must be authenticated
by the name and address of the author, and must necessarily
be accompanied by a guarantee for his honor. We
cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the circulation of THE
EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an
earlier hour, we unavoidably postpone that advertisements may
then be inserted in all our editions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

PATRIOTS AND POLITICS.

If one of the wise men of Greece were able to walk in front of our State House before and after a municipal election, unaccompanied by a contemporary of this generation, what strange thoughts would fill his mind! He would behold before him men who are so absorbed in the welfare of our city that not even considerations of interest can keep them at their trade or business; men who, in behalf of the interests of politics, forget all personal comfort; who toll with their tongues under a burning sun, without the pleasure of the noonday meal or the repose of their children; who, with all this, are unappreciated; men whom the passer-by makes a jest of, or frets at for obstructing his way. Such a sage would surely exclaim—"Here, indeed, I behold disinterested patriotism; surely this country is safe and lasting when its citizens so eagerly watch the Acropolis of its power. O Greeks! never in these have I seen such things!"

But if it were explained to the resuscitated Athenian that these patriots loved more their own than their country's welfare; that they watched not over the city's liberties, but for opportunity either to cringe and bow before some petty official in power, in the hope he may drag them to his own elevated position, or were seeking industriously recommendations for offices of all grades and kinds, we fear his raptures would turn into the just indignation such procedure so richly merits but so rarely receives. Yes, these thirsty seekers of office carry on their contemptible practices in the face of the world, and excite only a vapid joke or a passing sneer, instead of healthy scorn that would at least show them that the great majority of our citizens cannot even see such base falsehood in others without a rebuke. As for reforming the office-patriots themselves, the idea is chimerical. They who can descend to the tricks of the trade of politics are too far gone to be changed in character and might as well be abandoned as incorrigible.

The wide-spread practice of office-seeking inflicts a three-fold injury—first, on the chief who is to appoint; second, on the appointed to office; and lastly, on the rest of the community. It is thought necessary, when one is elected to power, that he must draw after him a host of his own party to fill the minor offices whose control he holds; and hence it is not the best man who is elected, but the party man, and a well-meaning chief is thus encumbered with knaves and dolts, when his intentions are really just and good. While we are on this subject, we would like to know why a man who has honor, magnanimity, and nerve cannot break the chains of custom, and where a duty is merely ministerial, retain an efficient incumbent, let his party be what it may. This practice would raise a howl of denunciation from the lobbies at Washington, at Harrisburg, and in front of the State House, but it would be a noble herculean deed, which would crush the modern Hydra of office-seeking, and be embalmed by the thanks of all whose position would render the commendation valuable.

Upon the appointee or office-hunter, the effect is blasting to morals, no less than to business. The tricks, artifices, and shams to which he has to resort are derogatory from all manliness, and are without number. Most offices in the United States, whether under Federal, State, or municipal disposition, rarely exceed three or four years as respects the term of service; and as the incumbent knows that after his term is out his business is shattered, if not ruined, he endeavors to supply the deficit by a species of indemnification, wicked at those in office, but styled embellishment by outsiders.

It is impossible that a city or State should be filled with such officials, with their practices now and then leaking out, and the effects constantly held by its citizens, and such we fear is the influence of such patriotism and politics.

A heartful popular interest in the affairs of a nation undoubtedly its best security, and a guarantee of its prosperity; but when the interest felt is a coveting of the fattest office to be held, and a concern as to what party is most likely to be in and what out, and the like, it is undoubtedly a sign of corruption in a community, which will cause every real patriot to feel the deepest shame and apprehension.

How are we governed? Do the people of this country govern? We think not. To our mind the United States, politically considered, appears to be an oligarchy rather than a republic. Paradoxical as it may seem, the principle of representation has in practice become so absolute as to destroy, virtually, the popular element in the Government. There is a most complete subversion of the few who act and think for the many who do neither, save in a most slavish or mechanical fashion.

As elections are conducted now-a-days, the multitude cannot be said even to choose their rulers. The thing is all made up for them long before they are required to perform their little and formal part of the business; and when the day for it arrives, they march to the polls and deposit their ballots with no more intelligent sense of what they are doing than if they were pitching pebbles into the sea. Each one of hundreds of thousands of voters sinks his individuality in the unity of a party; and the party, through its small band of controlling, managing leaders, designates the candidate to be elected, the principles they are to represent, and the whole scheme of administrative policy they are to pursue in the event of their election to office.

This familiar routine of proceeding is, for the most part, blindly acquiesced in by the million; and the practical effect is that we have a civil system that is representative only in theory. The dominance of professional politicians among us, as a distinct class, has been rendered so supreme through the medium of party organization, nominating conventions, and all that sort of machinery, that the independence of the citizen, as a power in the State, is effectually nullified, and the sovereignty of the people a mere delusion. One

of the striking evidences of this sad and humiliating condition of affairs is the free and authoritative tone with which a few hundred men often talk of withdrawing a candidate and electing a fusion of parties representing several millions of actual voters, and affecting the political interests of millions of people.

These self-created autocrats seem to think that they hold the great body of the American population in a species of servitude, and undertake accordingly to dispose of their suffrages in a national election very much as though the haughty barons in feudal times were wont to engage for the amount of force with which they would support one cause or another in the wars of rival chieftains. Our demagogues treat the people as if they were a set of abject retainers, whom they can throw on any side in an electoral contest with the most perfect ease and certainty. There have been numerous instances when, within a few hours of a most important State or Federal election, an entire party ticket has been suddenly cancelled, and many thousands of votes transferred to an interest with which the necessary arrangement and understanding had been made. And this whole matter, seemingly so complicated and difficult in the number of separate wills and voices to be controlled, has been accomplished by a score of cunning wire-pullers, sitting together in a secret conclave and settling the condition of the bargain.

This is disgraceful to the country. It indicates a most discreditable state of political morale; it proves how shamefully the people have allowed themselves to be brought under the influence of corrupt party leaders; it places the government of the nation in the power of a few ambitious, designing men, who are always ready to sacrifice the public peace and happiness if they can but gain by it some personal profit and advancement. Politicians in all quarters of the Union change their principles as readily as ready as their coats, and are never at a loss for some specious motive of apostasy to justify each successive act of apostasy. This would be bad enough if it stopped there.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A meeting will be held this evening at Concert Hall of the Republican Invincibles. We earnestly enjoin all loyal friends of the Government to fall in and join this Association. Addresses will be made by several prominent Republicans.

A HUNDRED OF SICK AND WOUNDED.—This morning 175 sick and wounded soldiers from the Washington Hospital arrived at Broad and Prince streets.

THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Capital, \$200,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$2 per share. Subscription price \$150 per share. This Company own sons of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situated on Horse Neck and Campbell's Hill bristles of Bull creek, and will give the largest oil field in the country.

On Horse Neck the company owns well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The superintendant is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when all are put in operation.

There is now well at Horse Neck, now bore two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a similar interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds.

At Campbell's Hill the company own in rear of tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining experts, the best oil territory in the state. The great task now, following five hundred barrels, stands this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, No. 337 WALNUT STREET.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN K. RODGERS, Treasurer.

From the "Fitzburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OH, STRIKE.—The "Wheeling Intelligencer" says—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Wheeling that on Monday last he was present at a meeting of the oil men of the valley, when it was decided to wait until we had a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

The time has come when conventions and plottings ought to be considered as possessed rightfully of no authority to override the understanding and control the personal freedom of men in their political conduct. Never before, perhaps, was the welfare of the nation in more peril than it is now. Never before did the very integrity and perpetuation of our institutions so directly or so critically depend on the choice of a Federal executive, as now. Let the people, therefore, act with corresponding deliberation, earnestness, and independence, and all will be well.

NOW IN THE TIME.

At no period in the history of this sanguinary and long protracted war have the people been called upon to exercise more patience and moral courage than now. That we are approaching the crisis of the rebellion cannot be questioned; and with faith in the patriotism of the government and support to our brave armies in the field, we may honestly anticipate the return of peace and tranquility within another year. Now is the time, then, to brace up for the closing struggle; to cheerfully respond to the appeal for more troops, and to hasten them into the field at the earliest practicable moment.

Thus far we have met the demands of the country, both for men and money, with an earnestness and promptitude unknown in the history of nations. We have sent our bravest sons from our farm-homes, from our factories and workshops, without compulsion or regret. We have paid taxes in millions of money without demur or protest. This we did because we loved the old Union and its thousand beneficial institutions. Now is the time, then, to make the last sacrifice that shall crush the great conspiracy, and restore the nation to peace, prosperity, and happiness.

There are preliminary movements in the great army on the James that promise success before the first snows of winter shall whiten the hills and valleys of the Old Dominion. A victory there will destroy the last hope of the Confederacy. GRANT has proved himself the ablest general that has commanded the veteran Army of the Potomac, and his determined and persistent efforts will ere long tell upon the rebel stronghold. Now is the time, then, to strengthen the forces under his command, and to encourage the brave, proud hearts that have struggled nobly on the field, in the trenches and the rifle-pits, without repulsions or regrets. Nothing so encourages the soldier as the knowledge that his labors are appreciated, and his sufferings alleviated and sympathized with by friends at home.

The information derived from every part of the Confederacy is that their armament population is mainly exhausted, and that it will be utterly impossible to recruit their armies to their former strength or character.

The recent appeals from the Governors in the Southern States is an evidence of their exhaustion, also of the extreme desperation of their cause. Now is the time, then, for the half million of men ordered by the draft to reinforce our armies, for with our forces increased by one-half that number success must be certain and final. We hope early this last draft ordered by the President will be all the men required to finish the rebellion, to break its back and legs, and give it a respectable burial.

There are unquestionably many weak and faint-hearted men in the free States that believe the country is ruined, that its treasury is bankrupt, and our resources terribly exhausted. Another class, principally broken-down and decayed politicians, are exerting a baneful influence to bring those forebodings into practice, to undermine our military successes, to deprecate our currency, and predict misfortune and failure. Now is the time to cheer up the doubtful and desponding, to counteract the pernicious efforts of the disloyal, and with patriotic resolve and determined labor and sacrifice support the Government to the last. Loyal men of the North, now is the time.

Young men prepared for the Counting house and business life.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Commercial Calculations.

Business Forms.

Commercial Law.

Debtors & Creditors.

Finance.

General Business.

Insurance.

Land.

Law.

Letters.

Logistics.

Mathematics.

Mechanics.

Metallurgy.

Minerals.

Music.

Navigation.

Optics.

Physics.

Practical Mathematics.

Practical Philosophy.

Practical Science.

Practical Statistics.

Practical Theology.

Practical Writing.

Principles.

Principles of Chemistry.

Principles of Mechanics.

Principles of Physics.

Principles of Psychology.

Principles of Sociology.

Principles of Statistics.

Principles of Theology.

Principles of Zoology.

Principles of Zoophysics.

Principles of Zoophysics.